with great loss. He had robbed his center to rein-force his right, which was then in no condition to withstand the victorious carelry of the Visigoths, who oreed back his right wing and then turned on who oreed back his right wing and then turned on its center. But the Hunnish general, like Lee, remained on the field, and apparently retired at his own pleasure. Meade, like Atius, permitted Lee to remain in his front, after he had mastered him all along the line. A standard author says, "It is probable that the crafty Atius was unwilling to be too victorious." The same can be said of Meade—it was a safe victory. The results of that battle were felt for centuries, the results of this, we fervently hope will continue to the end of time. The fervently hope, will continue to the end of time. The value of the victory of this great battle will never be fully es imated. If we had failed here, then the ef-forts of the Pilgrim fathers, who came to this country to establish a government on an equal basis to all, would have been futile. The battles of the Revolution would have been fought in vain, and the solid fabric of liberty reared by the armies of the colonists, and the corner-stone of this great Republic, planted by them, would have been crumbled to dust. The dial hand of time would have been turned back towards the dark ages. Ind . vidual prosperity would have been crushed out. Civ-

ilization would have received a shock, and Christian progress would have been paralyzed. om the beginning of time the history of the world is filled with vain attempts to establish a government sdapted to the wants of the people, and we are egotistical enough to believe ours is the model one to stand she test of time. Edmund Burke said that "The slain in battle have been many times greater than the present population of the whole earth."

In my humble judgment the result of this field has more significance than any battle of the eighty-eight Does Sparts now enjoy any of the fruits of Marathon? Did Hannibal at Cannæ preserve Carthage, or Scipio at Zama save the Roman empire, only for the time being! Charlemagne established a vast empire on the ruins of Rome, after thirty-two years of great ferocity; he had scarcely died when it dissolved like the morn-ing mist. The Eastern Empire rose to power and magnificence only to be destroyed. The Persian Empire, which received such great impulse under Cyrus the Great, who conquered and reigned from the Ægean sea to the Euphrates, is now a sickly dynasty of no importance, and Herat, where a million and six hundred thousand lives were sacrificed, is now only the key of the road from Russia to the East Indies. I admire Marlborough at Ramilies; Ferdinand at Minden; Frederick the Great at Leuthen; Joan of Are at Orleans; Henry V at Agincourt; Gustavus Adolphus at Lutzen, and Prince Eugene at Cassano and Turin-they won great fame. The generals who lought on this and other fields of the ate war, were struggling to save a nation established by the people and for the people, where the humblest citisen may be its chief executive. On yonder hill a ail-splitter delivered the most memorable speech in the history of the Nation. It will live in the hearts of the people and be repeated times innumerable, long after other great speeches are forgotten. How fully it reveals the fact that his heart was constantly with the armies that must save the Nation, and when this great battle was fought here, he sought relief in a spontaneous speech that crowned him prince of orators. Let every hamlet in the country have Lincoln's statue if desired, but here is the place, above all others, to erect one to his memory, where he stood that day. Make it towering, and let there be clustered around it the statues of the war Governors who so faithfully aided him in his great work. Then will the picture of this field be complete with its marble statues, and not till then.

Later in the afternoon the Ninth New York National Guard Regiment escorted the veterans of the Eighty-third Regiment to their monument, the procession making an imposing spectacle. The monument, which is fifty-one feet aigh, is a shaft of alternate rock-faced red and blue finished granite, and is the finest regimental monument on the field. At the stand, after music by the regimental band, Rev. E. P. Roe offered prayer. The monument was then presented to the monument association and received by Col. J. M. Vanderslice. In the evening Bishop Newman addressed an audience of 800 in Christ Lutheran Church, on

"The Mission of the Country." The Pennsylvania State Monument Commission are now all here, and will hold a business meeting to-morrow. The commission, with the hearty approval of Governor Beaver, have selected Oct. 3 as Pennsylvania day at Gettysburg, when all monuments erected under the auspices of the commission will be dedicated.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

James Hood, thirty years old, fell from the third-story fire-escape at No. 404 West Fiftieth street, New York, to the street, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Two mild cases of yellow fever are reported at Plant City, Fla. They are in charge of the health board and no fear is felt of communicating the disease to other points.

At Aspen Junction, Col., Charles Whitehead shot Minnie Hill and then blew out his own brains. Miss Hill died instantly. The cause of the tragedy has not yet been learned.

Bishop Leo Haid, of North Carolina, was consecrated at the cathedral in Baltimore, yesterday, by Cardinal Gibbons. Bishop Haid is a Benedictine and a native of Latrobe, Pa. James Kent, twenty-one years of age. was overcome by illuminating gas at the corner of

Ninety-fourth street and Second avenue. New York, on Saturday, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died yesterday. Four steamships landed 1,506 immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday. The Etruria, from Liverpool, brought 265; the City of Richmond,

from Liverpool, 612; the Polaria, from Hamburg, 310; and the La Gascogne, from Havre,

Wm. Parkins, a 'longshoreman, living at No. 306 Henry street, New York, took "Rough on Rats," Saturday night, and died yesterday morning. Despondency and poverty were the causes which led to the deed. He leaves a widow and

A Runaway Cable Car. CHICAGO, July 1 .- A grip-car beyond the control of anything mortal, running at the rate of eight miles an hour through the business portion of the city at a time when the cars and streets were crowded with people, was an event which enlivened matters in Chicago to-night. The result was three badly wrecked cars, many badiy frightened women and children, and some severe contusions, but no fatalities. As a Clark-street grip-car came out of the tunnel and was passing south, the driver noticed the acelerated speed under which his car was moving. He attempted to apply the brakes, but without effect, as a strand of the cable had wound itself around the grip and was moving the train at a dangerous speed. Just ahead of this was a Wells-street train, composed of a grip and one passenger car, filled with people. The runaway caught the rear car, lifted it bodily from the track and dumped it in a heap in the gutter. With this out of the way the runaway soon caught the grip and began pushing it along at the same phenomenal speed which it had enjoyed itself. Two blocks were covered in this way in less time that it takes to tell it, and then the next curve, at Monroe and Dearborn streets was reached. Here the first grip was lifted from its trucks, and the wild grip, swinging squarely around became disengaged from the cable strand and ended its career on its side. The loss to the cable company will be about \$10,000.

Charged with Trying to Poison His Wife. MILWAUREE, July 1.-Louis J. Finlay. furniture-worker, was arrested to-day charged with attempting to poison his wife. The case possesses many peculiar features. A week sro to-night Mrs. Finlay awoke in the middle of the night to find her busband holding a vial to her mouth. "Take a drink, darling," he said when he saw she was awake. There was a strong odor of chloroform, and her clothing was saturated with it. She went to a neighbor's and at once communicated with her parents at Oshkosh, Wis., from whom she ascertained that her busband had written them several days before that she was dangerously iil. These cfrcumstances, in connection with the fact that she had felt unwell after drinking a cup of coffee prepared for her by him, led her to cause his arrest to-day. He at first admitted and then denied the charge. His marriage occurred less than a year ago, and it is supposed be wanted to get rid of his wife to marry another woman. Four years ago a former wife and her child were burned to death in their dwelling at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Waether and Crops. Washington, July 1 - The Signal Office reports that the weather during the past week has seen favorable for all growing crops in the wheat, corn and tobacco regions of Ohio, the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and Tennessee. Heavy rains doubtless interfered with harvesting from Missouri eastward to Virginia, and the continuous cloudy weather over Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkaneas is reported as baving been unfavorable to the cotton plant, but improvement is reported in that section during the latter portion of the week. In North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia the weather was favorable, and all crops were doubtless improved during the week. Reports from the interior of the Middle States indicate that the recent heavy rains have been very beneficial to growing crops. The weather for the season has been unusually unfavorable for hay in New England and for wheat in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Steamship News.

New York, July 1 .- Arrived: City of Richmond, from Liverpool; La Gascorne, from davre; Polaria, from Hamburg: France, from London; Schiedam, from Amsterdam. QUEENSTOWN, July 1.-Arrived: British Prince, from Philadelphia for Liverpool. PLYMOUTH, July 1 -Arrived: Rhaetia, from New York for Hamburg. HAVRE, July 1 .- Arrived: La Bourgogne,

from New York. A Part of the Law.

Omaha World. Harrison and Morton will be elected and the platform upon which they stand will in part remain and in part become the law of the

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Two Men Killed by a Train, and a Third

Drowned-Suicide by Morphine-Sad Death

of a Young Woman-Notes and Gleanings.

INDIANA.

by a Train, and a Third Drowned.

forty, were both run over and instantly killed

by No. 6 east-bound through passenger train on

the Vandalia, due here at 2:47 A. M. to-day.

Campbell was mutilated almost beyond recogni-

tion. Williams lost both legs and suffered other

injuries. They were killed on a

sharp curve near the Leavitt cross-

ing, about a quarter of a mile west

of the depot. Both men were addicted to strong

drink. They had been drinking in the city till

a late hour last night, and are supposed to have

lain down on the track and gone to sleep. Owing

to the sharpness of the curve they were not dis-

covered by the engineer in time to stop the

train. An examination of the remains of Will-

iams revealed a hole in one of his shoulders,

which might have been caused by a bullet. There

was no other evidence of foul play, and this did

not seem to warrant a post-mortem examina-

tion. Campbell was a son of William Campbell,

an old and respected citizen, and was unmar-

ried. Williams was a stone-mason, but of late

At about 9 o'clock this morning, Harvey Rog-

ers, jr., was drowned while bathing in a pond

connected with No. 6 coal mine. He was about

nineteen years old, and a most worthy and prom-

ising young man. He was a member of the

class of 1888 in the city high-school, with

which he would have been graduated had he

not dropped out some weeks before commence-

ment. He was bathing with other young men,

and is thought to have been suddenly seized

with cramps. His death, with the others, has

created a profound sensation througout the city.

Suicide by Morphine.

ELKHART, July 1.-Miss Lydia Smeltzer a

well-known young lady of this city, while suffer-

ing from a fit of depression last night, took a

dose of morphine that caused her death this

morning. She was in the cabit of using the

drug, and abstinence from it for a time caused

Young Lady Killed by a Train.

ELKHART, Ind., July 1.-Mrs. Suste Call, a

well known lady of this city, while walking on

the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern track, in

the western part of the city, this evening, was

Minor Notes.

Geo. Thornburg, a young farmer living seven

miles south of Plymouth, committed suicide

Saturday morning by shooting himself in the

head, causing instant death. He did it in a fit

The statement in the Journal's Knightstown

correspondence that John A. Deem was a caudi-

date before the county convention, for prose-

cutor and received "nothing" was erroneous.

Mr. Deem was not a candidate, and his name

While digging gas trenches in Tipton, a work-

man found a large tin can containing \$97 in

gold and silver coin. The coins were all dated

prior to 1861, and bore evidence of having been

buried a long time. No evidence can be ob-

A postoffice inspector has been at Crawfords-

ville during the past week, his business being in

reference to the introduction of the free delivery

system at that place. He found that the busi-

ness done there was above the limit, and he re-

ported favorably upon the matter. The post-

master's salary has been increased from \$2,100

While Jacob Winters, of East Germantown,

Wayne county, was bauling in hay from the

field, the horses gave a start while he was stand-

ing on the load and threw him off. He struck

on his head, and is now suffering intensely from

concussion of the brain. He is sixty-five years

old, and it is thought that the accident will

Jonathan Keith, one of the pioneers of Shel-

by county, died Friday night at his home. near

Baggstown, aged seventy-seven years. The de-

ceased was born in Lewis county, West Virgin-

ia, in 1811, and came to Shelby county in 1828,

settling in the woods of Marion township. He

was a member of the M. E. Church and a well-

known Mason. He served as lieutenant in the

In Montgomery county the reminiscences of

the Harrison campaign of 1840 are coming to

light by the score. There are a number of the

badges among the older citizens, which are be-

ing brought to light and exhibited with much

pride. Wm. Enoch, of Crawfordsville, cast his

first vote for W. H. Harrison in 1836, and says

that it is probable that his last vote will be cast

for Benjamin Harrison. Maj. O. M. Cory has a

flag that belonged to Franklin township in 1840.

which bears the inscription of "Harrison and

Tyler." He has also a brass Harrison badge;

upon one side is the ship "Locofoco" going up

"Salt River" and on the other the bust of Gen.

ILLINOIS.

Gleanings from Exchanges and Cullings

from Correspondence.

At Bement, on Friday, Joseph Orr, a mar-

Henry Lenier, a young German, jumped from

a Q., H. & P. baggage car Saturday morning, at

Peoria, and was instantly killed. The coroner's

jury failed to determine whether the act was

Two perfectly pure white birds, which were

caught in Galena on Friday have been examined

by local ornithologists, who pronounce them

genuine robins. These exceedingly rare speci-

mens of the feathered tribe are about two-th rds

grown, and were taken from a nest known to

have been built by robins of the ordinary red-

Governor Oglesby has appointed two women

to the State Board of Edcuation - Mrs. Ella S.

Young, assistant superintendent of the city

schools of Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by

the death of Hon. B. G. Roots, of Tamarca, and

Mrs. Mary F. Feitshans, widow of Prof. F. R.

Feitshans, of Springfield, to succeed Isaac

Lesem, of Quincy, resigned. These are the

first appointments of women to this board in

Farmers at work in a field near Long Fork,

five miles from Mount Pulaski, in Logan coun-

ty, had their attention attracted by the tinkling

of a beil. After searching for some time for the

source of the sound they discovered that it pro-

ceeded from a small bell tied to the neck of an

American eagle flying over head. The bell was

was distinctly seen by means of a field glass.

No attempt was made to kill the bird, which

The Amende Magorable.

Upon the authority of more than one cam-

paign biography. The World has been led to

make the statement that Gen. Ben Harrison left

the army to accept the position of Supreme

Court Reporter in Indiana. As a matter of fact,

it seems that General Harrison entered the

army as Captain of Company A of the Seven-

tieth Indiana Regiment in July, 1862, and was

mustered out with his command at the close of

the war. He was elected to the civil office re-

ferred to in 1864, but did not enter upon the

discharge of his duties until the close of the

war. The army record of General Harrison is

first class. The World aims to deal only with

facts. It is not always an easy matter to obtain

them when the demon of politics is abroad in

Three Lives Lost by Drowning.

enty years of age, living on the shore near St.

Albans bay, took her two grandchildren, aged

five and eight years, out on the bay in a flat-

bottomed boat last night. Quite a gale was blowing, the boat was capsized, and all three were drowned. The old lady's body was found

this morning, but the children's bodies have not

"The Old Man Eloquent"

Colonel Thompson came from Chicago Tnes-

day evening, went home and ate his supper,

came up the atreet afterward and made a great

speech at Dowling Hall. Younger men who

ST. ALBANS, Vt. July 1.-Mrs. Gonyo, sev-

disappeared to the northward.

New York World.

yet been recovered.

Terre Haute Mail.

ried man, was arrested on the charge of criminal

assault, brought by Mrs. Hollis.

suicidal or accidental.

breasted variety.

tained as to the owner of the buried money.

was not mentioned in the convention.

the depression and drove her to suicide.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

run over and instantly killed.

of despondency.

prove fatal.

Mexican war.

W. H. Harrison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

did little else than loaf around saloons.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

had gone through the days of the convention excitement, and having nothing of the mental strain under which Colonel Thompson was placed by reason of his position at the head of the Indiana delegation, were fagged out and unfitted for any further mental or physical effort. "The old man eloquent," however, never tires. There is something almost phenomenal in his vitality. In short, he is "tough." And petter than all, the fire of party enthusiasm shows in his eyes when he talks politics with all the burning intensity of his youth.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

General Harrison and the Germans. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. A Day of Fatalities at Brazil-Two Men Killed Leading German-Republican papers in the BRAZIL, July 1 .- Mike Williams, aged about fifty years, and Allen Campbell, aged about

country, such as Die Westliche Post, St. Louis; Cincinnati Volksblatt; Freie Presse, Chicago, and many others, have already fallen in line and have cheerfully declared to support the Republican ticket-Harrison and Morton. Our German fellow-citizens are no political rope-dancers orgwire-piulers, and the German Republicans are Republicans by principle,

market principles, honor and principles character. Very few German-Americans are renegades in politics. Their political faith is to them just as holy as their religious belief. The so richly German-settled States as Ohio, Illi-nois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota and others, which always give a splendid Republican

majority, are the best illustration. Not the German element is it, which is at present predicting and sweetly anticipating the loss of the German vote for the Republican ticket! It is the genuine native-born and sourfeeling American-born element; the so-called moth-brigade and the social sediment or residuum of disappointed and chronic office-seekers, who are to be found in every party, in every State, county or city. Those native-born pessimists and genuine American grasshoppers are our motly army in peace, and in war our traitors and cowards. But the German element is not to be found amonest them, because the Germans

are neither cowards nor poltroons. General Harrison has been a brave, noble and gallant soldier, and why in the name of common sense should the German-American Republican element, the German veteran soldiers, go back on their comrade, and why should they be ashamed to vote for him? Have they been ashamed of Logan, Grant, Hancock and others! General Harrison has been a brave soidier, a patriotic citizen and an able statesman. His moral life and record are spotless. that of a good man and Christian. Therefore, the German Republicans and thousands of other Democratic veteran soldiers will vote for him; and don't you forget it, either, you great prophets in the wild political desert. Exbismark.

CHICAGO, June SO. Significant.

A FOREIGN ESTIMATE. LONDON, June 27. -The Morning Post says: President Cleveland's conduct in his high office has fully justified these who placed him there. If re-elected, he will hold power such as no President has held since the great war."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The above clipping, taken from the Sentinel of the 29th inst., furnishes serious matter for Irish Americans to reflect upon in the great national struggle upon which we are just enter-

No one acquainted with the history of England, no one conversant with the fact that England's prosperity has ever been, in a great measure, founded upon the misery of the hapless victims of her rapacious policy, no one who knows her cowardly and treacherous course toward the people of the North during the four years of civil war, will for a moment believe that the above fulsome notice of President Cleveland, from a leading English paper, is the result of an honest regard either for Americans or American institutions. President Cieveland's pernicious free-trade tendencies, his avowed desire of exposing the manufacturing institutions of our country to the blighting touch of England's pauper labor, is the open sesame to this English admiration for the Democratic champion of free trade. It is a significant fact that none of our public men who have advocated a policy of protection to American industries, none who have advo-cated a firm and dignified policy in our international affairs, have ever found favor with English statesmen. It is equally significant that since me control of our national affairs was intrusted to Democratic hands English statesmen and the English press have view with each other in subjecting our Democratic taskmasters to the "slobbering" process. The Sentinel may consider the estimate by a London paper of Grover Cleveland an accurate guide for Irishmen in America, but those who have tasted British vengeance in the old land, and their descendants in America, will record a different verdict by their ballots in November.

C. O. CROWLEY. ANDERSON, Ind., June 30, 1888.

For Tippecanoe No. 2. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal In the nomination of Gen. Ben Harrison I realize my long-entertained and often-expressed wishes. I was a boy when Gen. William Henry Harrison routed the free-trade, pauper-labor Democracy in 1840. Being too young by one year to vote I made up my quota at the ballot-box by lusty hollering and furnishing pet coons to capture the Democratic roosters. I would grow young again if I could enjoy as much fun and drink in as much enthusiasm as I did then. You may look out for the old folks, and such work as has never been done before in Indiana. I had the pleasure of being close to the General at the Dayton and some other meetings in 1840. My brother led the Winchester band. which furnished part of the music. Through this device we both got to hear the most he said. Some of his words I still remember. You see, I have been for a Harrison man for over forty-eight years. 'When Gen. Wm. H. Harrison was fighting the Indians to prepare Indiana for its many happy homes and its marvelous progress in every deportment of thought and enterprise, my uncles were in the service with him. He often called on my grandfather. and two of my aunts called a son Harrison. I need not to be called upon to explain my devotion to "Tippecanoe" No. 2. The work of electing General Ber Harrison has begun, not to be abated till we permit him to leave us for

J. W. H.

awhile to occupy the White House. Then we

can say "Good-bye Ben, for awhile; take care

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29, 1888. General Harrison's Character. Indianapolis Sun Ind.) If Democratic papers hope to defeat General Harrison on the ground that he has no personal magnetism, they will be disappointed. Perhaps General Harrison is not a magnetic, halefellow-well-met; perhaps he does not get out with the boys and guzzle wine; perhaps he does not wear his hat on his right evebrow and expecturate over his left shoulder; but does it follow that he is not a fit man for the presidency as a consequence? No, indeed, its does not. There are good, live issues for discussion in this campaign, and the voters desire their full elucidation. They desire to know the full import of the platforms adopted at St. Louis and Chicago. They desire to know whether he Democaatic candidate is an exponent of the principles laid down at St. Louis, and they demand the same information in regard to the Republican candidate and the Chicago platform. If such papers as the Plain Dealer cannot discuss these more important and vital questions they should say nothing. Siurs relative to General Harrison's manners and disposition will not be tolerated. They are not wanted now, and they will only affect the canvass by giving the abused candida. a more votes on election day. If the Democratic party, through its organs, can advance no other argument against the Republican candidate than that he lacks magnetism, then its case is hopeless and it will meet with just defeat in November. Personally General Harrison is a man of strong parts, respected and even beloved by his neighbors and townspeople, regardless of party lines. He is honest and straightforward. He has the courage of his own convictions. He is not cold and distant, but on the contrary is genial and more than ordinarily cordial in his greetings to all persons, friend and stranger. Papers who inform the public to the contrary deliberately falsify, and seek to throw dust in the eyes of the voters. If General Harrison is defeated it must be accomplished by demonstrating that his public record, and the platform upon which he stands as a candidate, are at variance with the best interests of the people in general, and the, workingmen especially. These are the points at issue, and if the Democratic press is afraid to make the fight on this basis, then its party should meet defeat Atmanner and his private life will avail these jourpals nothing, but, on the contrary, will recoil upon them. Few men appear so prominently before the public who enjoy such a blameless and snotless domestic existence as does General

Ben Harrison. Tribute from the Enemy.

Terre Pante Argo (Pem.) The Republicans have nominated Ben Harrison for the presidency. Mr. Harrison is a Republican, but a more bonorable, manly, highminded gentleman does not live than Ben Har-

HARRISON'S SOCIAL QUALITIES. He Has Them in Abundance, but Duty and Business Always Take Precedence.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July L-Oue seldom hears in Washington the assertion that General Harrison is unsociable or formal with his friends. When he first came to the Senate, in 1881, the newspapers with unerring inaccuracy announced that he was hard to approach, and that he would be a companion for Senators Sherman and Edmunds, whom they claimed to be cold-blooded. General Harrison is well known in Washington among public men, and not one who has ever met him in his individual capacity will say that he bas any traits of unsociability. I was talking the other day to a Senator who served three or four years on a committee with General Harrison, and he said: "Why, if I had not seen in the newspapers

statements to the effect that General Harrison

was hard to approach I never would have sus-

pected such a thing. He is methodical and retiring in his disposition. He never pushes himself forward in public matters and never goes out of his way to make professions of friendship. That is why a very few people who have met him refer to him as being hard to approach. When you are introduced to General Harrison he never thinks of taking you by the arm and patting you on the back and telling you that he is nearly tickled to death to meet you, and before he knows what you want exclaim that he wants to do something for you; and he never indulges in promises until he knows what he can do. If you will study these traits of character you will see that they are those which grow on a man, and which make a higher rank of manhood than we find in the effervescent character. During his career in the Senate," continued the Senator, "General Harrison always took lunch about half past 1 o'clock, and he never failed to go down to his committeeroom and smoke after eating. It was then that he ran over the colums of the New York and Philadelphia newspapers and indulged in sociabilities. He used to often meet me about the Senate restaurant at lunch time and ask me to eat with him and then invite me around to his committee-room, where we sat and smoked and recited reminiscences of the war and the practice of the law. It was on such occasions as these that he used to stretch himself and say that he was glad to get an opportunity to discharge his mind of senatorial and other duties; that he never felt like giving up his time to social conversation until after he had done all of his work. I was a member of the committee on Territories for a time during the period General Harrison was the chairman, and I don't believe any committee in Congress was more thoroughly congenial. We used to have the most sociable sessions possible. General Harrison always kept a drawer full of cigars about his cabinet, and he used to open it frequently and invite the members to enjoy a social season with him. At such times we dismissed our work, put our beels upon the backs of chairs, and amid the clouds of smoke related anecdotes and told stories. General Harrison was proverbial for the steadfastness of his friendship. When he came to have confidence in a man be would trust him to the furthest extreme. When a member of his committee made statements of fact in drawing up reports on bills, General Harrison, as chairman of the committee, never questioned anything. It was enough for him to have confidence in the member, and his wide range of knowledge, and his keen perspicacity enabled him to instantly detect the right from the wrong, and separate exaggeration from fact. Some of the tersest and most convincing briefs I have ever seen written were prepared by him on bills from the committees on Territories and military affairs. His knowledge on matters military was so thorough and his ideas of justice so perfect that whatever he did as a member of General Logan's committee was never questioned, but heartily indorsed. "I remember one day, a short time before

Senator Harrison's term expired, that he gave a lunch in his committee-room. He invited the members of the committee and their wives and a few of his personal friends on the outside. Mrs. Harrison was there, and I tell you, the General and his wife acquitted themselves in a manner which completely captivated every one present. There was that finesse in the courtesy extended that brought out the admiration of all. They are a handsome, brainy and graceful pair. They are so thoroughly in love with each other and so thoroughly in sympathy that they have come to look considerably alike. They are both indined to be stout, and have many traits of character that are remarkably similar. The Wnite House would be presided over in an admirable manner by General Harrison and his lovely wife. Mrs. Harrison captivated my wife and all the Senatorial ladies who met her. The General and his wife lived in an unpretentious styls. They did not go into the swim of society like many people in public life, because, I presume, their inclinations, in the first place, did not lead them in that direction, and secondly, because they were financially not able to entertain like the millionaires about them. They are sensitive, and I fancy they did not desire to accept so many courtesies from their acquaintances without extending something in return, and that a sense of respectability and propriety dictated to them the course they pursued." Another Senator who served on the commit

see with General Harrison, and who sat within

two or three seats of him on the floor of the Senate chamber, in discussing the general characteristics of the Republican candidate, said: "In some newspaper I have seen a paragraph-I believe it was the Boston Herald-stating that although General Harrison is an able lawyer and an eloquent speaker he did not come up to the expectations of his friends as a debater on the floor of the Senate; that he seldom indulged in the exciting debates, and yet when he left the Senate his departure was felt by his colleagues. I think if you run over the Congressional Record you will find that there is not a Senator who has contributed more strength to his party in what he has said than General Harrison. It is true that he didn't often get up and weary his colleagues, but I have often heard him say why he hesitated to talk so much as some other men. He especially abhors a bore, and he used to turn around to me when some Senator was killing time and observe that he was amazed to see a man stand up and consume an afternoon in the Senate without making any impression upon his hearers. He is a powerful condenser in speaking, and can say as much in ten minutes as nine tenths of the Sanators will say in an hour. His idea of a strong speech is to throw out the leading point at the very opening of his remarks. This is intended to attract attention and to carry his hearers with Lim. It also gives him the option on time. If, after he has made his telling points, he concludes that it is better to stop he can do so without impairing his speech. There is no circumlocution in his style of oratory. Instead of going round a circle and beating a path like one of his colleagues did recently when Senator Ingails got after him, he goes right straight across the field and makes his point as quickly as possible. He is a capital story-teller, yet he very seldom indulges in anything of that kind in his speeches. He is logical, and believes that his place is among men who take a more serious aspect of life than is common. As a Senator to always left the funny business to the funny men. There is method in every action of General Harrison. prepares all of his work with the careful precision of a well-trained lawver. He never begins a thing until he is ready for it. You may be sure of one thing; that when he goes out to fight he will not make a display of his ammunition wagons. He will keep them in the background while the cannon are pouring their grape and canister in front. His reserve forces will be kept out of sight. There is nothing sensational about him, and I anticipate that there will be no band-wagon business in his campaign. He will appeal to reason, and will proceed on the theory that the masses can see beyond the procession, and that they will analyze the situation and will not have dust thrown in their eyes. You may be sure of another thing; General Harrison will meet every possible charge, imaginary and true, that can be brought against him, and he will meet it promptly, squarely and fairly. There is nothing of evasion about him. He is a bold fighter. I remember that when he called up his bill to divide Dakota and make a State of the southern half of the Territory, he announced to his Democratic colleagues on his committee that he wanted them to be thoroughly ready for the fight which would ensue. He even went so far as to tell General Butler, of South Care and other Democratic members of the committee, some of the points he intended to make in his speech, and gave them some of his statistics. He wanted to give them a good opportunity to meet his presentations. The speech General Harrison made on the floor was one of the strongest ever delivered on the ques-

tion of statebood for Territories, and if you will

look into the Congressional Record and read the

dialogue that was almost constantly taking place

between the Indianian and South Carolinian

you will see that it was a keen fight between

two well-equipped warriors. General Harrison,"

said the Senator, in conclusion, "had an ar-

rangement in his committe-room and about his desk on the floor of the chamber which indicated that he was a student of the first water. I have often noticed that the newspaper clippings he preserved, and the leaflets and committee reports, always bore upon strong points in law and had connection with the highest order of principles-something that he could use to advantage in his work. He never tried to load his memory with the stuff which floats around among men who throw away their time and keep their minds swimming in the riffraff of the day. I used to often go over to his desk and ask him where I could get information on subjects in preparing reports or making speeches. and he was one of the best-informed men that I ever met. He could instantly tell ine the book and page where I could find the information I wanted; be would call the committee report where the precedent was established, and he could give me the briefest and pest analysis of a constitutional point that I could find anywhere about the Senate. He grasped an idea with both hands, as it were, and he never had any trouble to explain it in a simple way. It showed that he was the strong man who was used to making mental diagrams and explaining them to people dealing in simplicity. In private conversations he always gave time and attention, and never insisted upon forcing his opinions or talking to the exclusion of others. I have great anxiety to see his letter of acceptance. It will be a marvelously strong document. He can write an inaugural address that will fill the hearts of the American people with patriotism and enthusiasm. Talk about your Jeffersonian simplicity at the White House: I venture the assertion that General Harrison will set an example that subsequent Presidents will be compelled to follow on account of its universal popularity."

A MILLION-DOLLAR CLOAK.

The Red and Yellow Royal Mantle of the Kamehameha Dynasty: Washington star.

"I don't care; I wouldn't wear it!" "But see what it cost. You don't mean to say you wouldn't wear a cloak that cost \$1,000,000! said the stout man, in a sattrical tone that indicated that the woman he addressed was his

The pair had stopped before the royal feather cloak from the Sandwich Islands, that is spread out fan-shaped in a case in the National Museum. This cloak is computed to have cost in labor \$1,-000,000. The native name for it is mams. In the days when a Hawaiian beau or belle wanted little clothing but wanted that gorgeously colored. cloak or mantle would have been considered of more value, æsthetically and intrinsically, than a shipload of Worth costumes, and its happy possessor might truly be said to be in high eather. Since the natives have adopted wide trousers, lawn-tennis shirts, and four-in-hand ties, its value lies chiefly in the traditions that surround it. The mantle, which is semi-circular, is 4 feet long or deep, 11; feet wide at the bottom and 23 inches at the top where it goes around the neck. The entire outer surface is made of feathers of fine texture, giving the whole the appearance of plush. The prevailing colors are red and yellow or orange. The body is decorated with large figures, crescent shaped of either red or yellow feathers. The upper and lateral borders are corded and decorated with

alternate tufts of red, black and yellow feathers. A legend on a label states that this feather cloak formerly belonged to Kehuarkalani, one of the highest chiefs of the Sandwich Islands. After the abolition of idolatry, in 1819, that chief rebelled against the reigning king and attempted to re-establish the ancient religions. A sanguinary battle was fought and Kehuarkalani was slain, and this cloak, which he then had on, fell into the hande of the conquerors, and thus became the property of King Kamehameha, by whom it was presented to Capt. J. H. Aulick, United States navy, in 1841. The cloak is now the property of Captain Aulick's grandson, Richmond Ogston Aulick, who has deposited it in the National Museum. The great value of the cloak is due to the long time required to secure the feathers that compose it and to manufacture

The foundation is a net-work of olons, or native bemp, and to it are attached, by fine thread of the same material, the feathers of birds found only in the Hawaiian Islands, and very rare. Recent writers have declared that the bird is now extinct. The feathers are woven in so as to lap each other and lie flat, forming a smooth, plush-like surface. The inner surface is without lining and shows the olona net work and the quill ends of the feathers. The cord of the upper margin is prolonged so as to serve as a fastening at the throat. The yellow feathers are obtained from the oo-nor-ho, and, as stated, are of great value, as the bird is rare, very shy and difficult to capture, and it has but a very small tuft of these feathers upon each shoulder. The black feathers are from the head and back of the same bird-its general plumage being a glossy black. The oo is caught alive by means of bird-lime; the yellow feathers are then plucked and the bird released. The red feathers are from the body and neck of the drepanis coccinea, the most abundant bird of the Sandwich

The Hawaiian Spectator, a newspaper published in 1839, refers to this, or a similar mantle, as follows. "Kawkeauli has the mams, or feather war cloak of his father, Ta-Meha-Meha. It was not completed until his reign, having occupied eight preceding ones in its fabrication. A piece of nankeen, valued at \$1.50, was formerly the price of five of the yellow feathers. By this estimate the value of the cloak would equal that of the purest diamonds in several of the European regalia, and, including the price of the feathers, not less than \$1,000,000 worth of labor was expended on it at the present rate of com-

puting wages." A bunch of the yellow feathers, called bult was received by the King from his subjects in payment of a poli-tax, and it required many years to collect the material and manufacture one of these mantles. Until recent years these mantles were the royal robes of state, and considered the principal treasures of the crown, but European clothing has entirely superseded them, and they are not now manufactured. A beautiful head-dress for women, called leis, was

made of these feathers. Another anthority states that two yellow feathers only are obtained from each oo, and these are found under the wings. When the much-prized feathers are plucked the bird is set at liberty. The price of the feathers, according to this authority, was \$1.50 for three, and the time occupied in making the cloak was esti-

mated from 50 to 100 years. There are other feather cloaks like this one in existence, and there appears to be some confusion as to their original ownership. One like that in the National Museum was exhibited by Lady Brassey at the International Fisheries Exhibition in London, in 1883. It was, it was stated, presented by Queen Pomare, of the Sandwich Islands, to Capt. Thompson, for the protection extended to her against the French in 1843. This cloak appeared to be newer than the one in the museum, and hence of less value historically. It was so high priced, however, that it was insured for £100,000. A writer in the New York Home Journal described recently a cloak she saw while visiting Honolula, during the reign of Kamehameha. This, from her description, was like the one presented to Commodore Aulick, and now in the museum. She spoke of it as the war cloak of the Kamehamehas, the object of a nation's veneration, and the only one like it ever made. This robe, the writer said was worn by Kalakaua when he was crowned, and he was the ninth king who had

been so adorned. Some Good Republican Paragraphs. t. Louis Globe-Democrat. There has been more enthusiasm manifested

over the nomination of Harrison in Indianapolis

alone than has come to pass in the whole coun-

try over the renomination of Cleveland. General Harrison was a faithful soldier, and never refused to obey orders but one in all his military career. That was when he was directed to surrender a fugitive slave who was in his camp in Kentucky, and he wrote across the

message; "I decline to obey this order." "Our policy should be small farms worked by the men who own them," said General Harrison in the Senate in 1886. In other words, he beieves that aliens should not be allowed to sequire large tracts of American territory, but that the public lands should be carefully re-

served for the use of American homesteaders The charge that General Harrison is a cold and unsympathetic man can be sufficiently answered by citing the fact that at the battle of Peach Tree Creek he stripped the shirt from his shoulders and tore it into bandages for his wounded soldiers-the class of men whom Mr. Cleveland ridicules and denounces in his pension vetoes.

Quite Confident.

The newspapers are stready guessing at the Cabinet of President Harrison. Even Democratic newspapers are indulging in the recreation of making Blaine his Secretary of State, Sherman his Secretary of the Treasury, etc. They appear to be quite confident of his elec-

One by One.

Hon. George W. Smith, the only Democrat who has been able to get to the assembly from Herkimer county, refuses to support Cleveland. Harrison, Morton and protection are good enough for him this year.

Patrick Coffee, a worthless drundard, shot Miss Agnes Smith, last evening, in Jersey City, and then turned his pistol upon him elf. Both will die. Coffee, who has a wife and grown-up children, was infatuated with Miss Smith.

MORTON'S SISTERS. Their Early Life in Evansville, Where They Managed an Academy. Evansville Special. Your correspondent to-day had an interesting interview with an old resident of Evansville

concerning the early residence in this city of the four sisters of Hon. Levi P. Morton, the Republican vice-presidential candidate. The lady in question was a pupil in the school of Myron W. afford, who was the husband of the eldest of the Morton sisters. There were four of them. Mrs. Safford and the Misses Electra, Mary and Martha. The last two were twins. All of them were educated in New England, and were fair types of a class known in the West and South forty years ago as "Yankee school marms." All were fine women, possessed of some of the higher accomplishments in addition to their practical New England education. Said your correspondent's informant-"The school was started about 1849 or 1850,

and was advertised as a male academy and

female seminary, with M. W. Safford as prin-

cipal, and his nephew, William Safford, and the

three Misses Morton as assistants. As this was before the inauguration of our free school system the academy and seminary were well patronized for several years. The building occupied was a two-story frame which stood on the ground now occupied by the Evansville Courier building. Among those still living who were pupils of the acad-emy and seminary are the Hon. John W. Foster, late minister to Mexico, Spain and Russia, and Mrs. John M. Harlan, the wife of Associateustice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States, both now residents in Washington, and Mrs. Samuel Bay-ard, Mrs. Ella Wymond and Messrs. James L. Orr. De Witt Lanphear, Wm. B. Sherwood, Alexander H. and James H. Foster, Peter Vierling and John G. and George W. Shanklin, of the Courier. Levi P. Morton was then just beginning life as a banker's clerk in New York. He had learned the aboemaker's trade in Vermont, and I understand there is in existence a shingle upon which is inscribed in bold letters the legend: 'Boots and Shoes Made and Repaired by Levi P. Morton.' He visited his sisters once and perhaps oftener while they resided here, and they used to speak affectionately and with a good deal of pride of 'brother Levi.' About the time of their departure from Evansville Miss Martha, one of the twins, met a minister, a Baptist, I think, who fell in love with her. When he proposed marriage she told him frankly that she did not believe she was adapted to the life of a minister's wife, but that she had a twin sister who was so much like berself in appearance that their own relatives could hardly tell them apart, but who was wholly different in disposition, and who would be exactly the woman for him. Subsequently the minister, whose name was Hartpence, if I remember correctly, met Miss Mary and courted her. They were married and settled in Tennessee, where they were still living some years ago, and may be living yet.

"Miss Martha returned to the East and was married to Moses Grinnell, one of the millionaire bankers of New York, who was afterwards associated with Morton in the banking business. She is still living to adorn the immense fortune of her husband. But the establishment of our free schools was a serious blow to the male academy and female seminary and after a year or two of decreasing patronage, Mr. Safford removed to Union county, Kentucky, where he remained for a year or two and then went South and settled in Georgia, where he opened a school with his wife and daughter, Miss Laura, as his assistants. This was before the breaking out of the war, early in the sixties. Mr. Safford turned up in Evansville again as a traveling agent for a cheap sewing-machine. He was very poor at this time, and finally returned to Union county, Kentucky, where he died. His widow and daughter then removed to Philadelphia, where

they had friends. From a rather awkward girl Miss Laura had developed in the meantime into a woman of extraordinary beauty. A rich young man of Philadelphia courted her, and pending the engagement he died bequeathing to her his entire fortune on his death-bed. She assumed a widow's weeds for him, but through his death the fortunes of the surviving Saffords were changed from poverty to affluence. Whether or not Miss Laura ever married I do not know, but ten or twelve years ago she and her mother were living luxuriously in Philadelphia, spending their summers at the fashionable wateringplaces of the East."

His Royal Title Didn't Save Him.

Philadelphia North American "This is King George, your Honor," was the form used in the introduction of twelveyear-old George Finley to Judge Eisenbrown vesterday at the Seventeenth district station-

"King of what?" "The White Diamonds."

"Who are they?" "A gang of young chicken thieves." "This lays over the deck. I wonder what we'll have next. Where's your gang, George!" "D'ye s'pose I'm goin' ter peach? Yer don't know who I am, I guess." "Come, now, you can't play it on us, young

man, if you are a king. Out with it now, or it will go hard with you.' "Hard or soft, it's all the same to me. Yer can't git nothin' if yer talks all day. Them's the

"You'll go to the House of Refuge, and your gang'll follow as fast as we catch 'em, too.

hope they'll take some of the nonsense out of The king took his first lessons in morals a few hours later at Twenty-third and Parrish.

Ben Harrison's Brother.

Very tew people doubtless are aware that Senator Benjamin Harrison, who was nominated Monday for President by the Republicans, has a brother living in Tennessee. But such is the case. His name is Carter B. Harrison, and he is a farmer near Murfreesboro, Rutherford county. He was adjutant of Stanley Matthew's regiment, which came to Nashville on the first gunboat during the war.

After the civil struggle he married Mrs. Lytle, of Murfreesboro, and has since resided in Rutherford county. He is a Republican, but has not taken a prominent part in politics. He was for awhile an aspirant for the internal revenue collectorship, but withdrew in favor of A. M. Hughes, jr., who received the appointment

Fire at Brainerd, Mino.

BRAINERD, Minn., July 1. - Fire late last night destroyed the best part of two blocks in the heart of the city. It started in the Bacon planing mill. Among the buildings destroyed are Kepler's saloon, the Lumberman's Exchange Hotel, Sandberg's jewelry store, McLain's saloon, Gray's livery stable, and others-twentyfive in all. A fierce wind blew from the start, and the water-works trouble of high water in the river, at times entirely cut off the pressure. The loss will exceed \$50,000; partially insured.

Not on Decoration Day.

Pittsburg Chronicle. The Piscatorius Club, of Hartford, Conn., in authority for the assertion that Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, is a clever and enthusiastic fisherman. But he doesn't fish on Decoration

Old Men Rejuvenated. Terre Haute Argo. In the procession, Monday night, an old gentleman eighty-seven years old, who voted for Ben Harrison's grandfather, marched with Captain

Bryan. PHILADELPHIA Press: The country at present offers no spectacle quite so grim and melancholy as that of a protection Democrat who is trying to convince himself that the St. Louis platform

is not a free-trade document.

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